BY MISS PHOESE CARRY.

THOUGHT within her heart has deepened. On her face its shadow lies, And a tender light is shining Down the soft depths of her eyes.

Oft her dear voice fails and trembles When her lip would lightly speak.

And the crimson is grown deeper In the white snow of her cheek. Startled always by a footfall,

Though our step be ne'er so light, Sits she watching for the eve-star, Very restless, every night.

Sometimes, bending o'er her pillow, When in sleep she softly sighs, I have seen the tear-drops forcing Through the closed lids of her eves And semetimes her lip smiles lightly.

And her heart has visions meet— With my hand upon her bosom I can feel it beat, and beat. From her face, when lightly straying. Down in childhood's pleasant track

I could kiss off all the shadows— Other lips have kissed them back ' (National Era.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Vol. V. B. RICHARD HILDRETH. BVO. pp. 686. Harper & Brothers.

This volume is the second of the new series of American history by Mr. Hildreth, treating of the period from the accession of John Adams to the Presidency, to the commencement of the commercial difficulties with Great Britain under the administration of Jefferson. It has the same general characteristics as the preceding volumes. Mr. Hildreth writes with no fear of critics before his eyes. In spite of repeated admonitions, he persists in the same rigid simplicity of narrative, which he appears to deem essential to the writer of history. He is never betrayed into the expression of emotion seldom into the use of a rhetorical ornament. Still he is not a mere chronicler. He goes beyoud the events which he describes to the principles which underlie them. You gain an idea of the progess of thought in the historical developments which he portrays, though he does not affect to give an exposition of causes. He suggests more than he unfolds. You are often provoked by his abstinence from comments. It seems sullen and ungenial. You return, howev er, to his pages with confidence in his researches, and carry away an impression of each special period, which is all the more distinct from the wintry bareness with which it is presented With the strong predilections of the writer for Hamilton and his policy, and his utter detestation of the character of Jefferson, we were curious to see if he would preserve the impartiality of the historian in his description of their measures. After reading the account of those rival statesmen, we find no reason to complain that each does not receive the most rigorous justice. The feelings of the partizan have not warped the judgment of the historian. He has presented his readers with abundant materials

from his method of portraiture. Mr. Hildreth's great talent of silence is nowhere more strikingly displayed than in the condensed brevity, with which he sketches the character of Washington, after the announce

for the formation of opinion, without seeking to

forestall their decisions by his own reasoning. In

this he has done well. Such a course enables

you to consult his narrative with a sense of safe-

ty, though you derive no gratification of taste

ment of his decease. Rare man indeed he was among actors on the military and political stage, possessing in the highest degree the most imposing qualities of a great leader—deliberate and cautious wisdom in judging, degice the most imposing qualities of a great leader—deliberate and cautious wisdom in judging, promptitude and energy in acting, a steady, firm, indomtable spirit, such as men love to ching to and rely upon more than all, an unsuilled integrity, and a sincere and disinterested devotion to his country's cause, such, indeed, as many puolic men, or their followers for them, pretend to, but the credit of which very few get and still fewer deserve. History records many names that duzzle the imagination with a greater brilliancy, but few, indeed, that shine with a light so pure, steady, permanent, penetrating, and serene. Washington's character and reputation, as contrasted with those of many other famous men, seem to resemble in effect the Doris in architecture as compared with the Gothic and Oriental styles. Those styles often excite, especially in minds peculiarly liable to vivid impressions, the most enthusias tie pitch of admiration, appealing, as they do, not alone nor chiefly to the sentiment of the beautiful, but to the powerful emotions, also, of surprise and wonder, growing out of novelty, variety, complicawonder, growing wonder, growing out of noverty, variety, compara-tion, and vastness. But these are canotions, especially if we take into account the mass of men and succeed-ing generations, liable to great fluctuations, often subsiding into indifference, sometimes sinking into contempt, while the serence sentiments, always and everywhere inspired by majesty, order, proportion, grace and fitness, are not less steady, universal, and enduring than the perceptions from which they spring.

In a subsequent passage we find a contrast between John Adams and John Jay, after their retirement from office, much to the advantage of the latter.

# ADAMS AND JAY CONTRASTED.

The ex-President retired to Braintree in a state of mind little to be envied. Delighting as he did in distinction, and anxious for deadership and appliause, had he still remained the head and champion of the Federalistst, his proud spirit might have borne up with equanizaty, if not with exultation, against the hatred of the opposition, the faunts and shouts of triumph with which they greeted his retirement, and the personal responsibility to which he was held for the Alien and Sedition Laws, and every other obnoxious procedure of the past four years. But when to all this were added the curses, deeper, it not so loud, of the Essex Junio, responded to by a large part of the Federal leaders throughout the country, denouncing him as a traitor, who had sacrificed the good cause in a vain and foolish attempt to secure the votes and favor of the opposition by timethy concessions, the expresident's philosophy was completely overthrown. Eight years after, was completely overthrown. Eight years after, when time had somewhat fleshed over these wounds when time had somewhat feshed over these wounds, they broke out again with new malignancy by reason of renewed attacks upon him in consequence of John Quincy Adams's abandonment of the Federal party. The celebrated Curaningham letters—a repetition, on a larger scale, of the Tench Coxe correspondence, already referred to—most of which were written at that time, and from which we have already written at that time, and from which we have already had occasion to quote, present a striking proof how the most powerful judgments became incapable of discerning the truth through the disturbing medium of jealousy and anger, and how little of candor or justice is to be expected when hate and vindictive passion hold the pen. Even the old man's last hours, when past the verge of innerty, were disturbed by the publication, through gross breach of confidence, of these Cunatingham letters, as a part of the election-ering machinery against John Quincy Adams's elevation to the presidency, proveking, as they did, a bitter criticism from Pickering, then, also, in extreme old age.

bitter criticism from Pickering, then, also, in extreme old age.

To Adams's unwilling and ungraceful retirement and troublous unrest, John Jay, his compatriot and fellow-laborer in so many trying scenes for a quarter of a century, exhibited a straking contrast. Having refused to become again chief justice, and decining to be longer a candidate for the governorship of New-York, considering his debt to the public discharged, though ten years younger than Adams, he simultaneously withsites into a voluntary retirement, pre-tracted through a still longer period, and presenting, in its peacefulness and the universal respect which it attracted, a contrast to Adams's as marked as that between the ex-Chief Justice's mild but steady frimness, apparently forgetful of self, and the irritable vehemence and ever-active egotism, such marked traits in the ex-President's character.

The quarrel between Burr and Hamilton. which terminated in the death of one party and the disgrace of the other, is described at length

## HAMILTON AND BURR.

Bisap pointed, and all his hopes blighted, as he believed, by Hamilton's instrumentality, Burr became eager for vengeance. Humiliating was the contrast between himself and Hamilton, to whom, in his anger, he was ready to ascribe, not his political defeat merely, but his blasted character also. Though fallen from his former staton of commanding induence in the conduct of affairs, Hamilton still enjoyed the unbounded confidence of a party, outnumbered, indeed, but too respectable to be despised, while, of his bitter opponents, none, with any pretensions to character or candor, doubted his honor or questioned his integrity. Burr, on the other hand, saw himself character or candor, doubted his honor or questioned his integrity. Burr, on the other hand, saw himself distrusted and suspected by every body, and just about to sink into political annihilation and pecuni-

ary ruin. Two months' meditation on this desperate state of affairs wrought up his cold, implacable spirit to the point of risking his own life to take that of his rival. He might even have entertained the insanchope—for, though cunning and detterous to a remarkable degree, he had no great intellect—that, Hamilton killed or disgraced, and thus removed out of the way, he might yet retrieve his desperate fortunes.

Among other publications made in the course of Among other publications made in the course of the late contest were two letters by a Dr. Cooper, a zealous partisan of Lewis, in one of which it is alleged that Hamilton had spoken of Burr as "a dangerous man, who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government." In the other letter, after repeating the above statement, Cooper added, "I could detail to you a still more despicable openion which General Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr."

Upon this latter passage Burr seized as the means of forcing Hamilton into a duel. For his agent and assistant therein he selected Whiliam P. Van Ness, a young lawyer, one of his most attached partisans,

ssistant therein he selected young lawyer, one of his most attached partisans, nd not less dark, designing, cool, and implacable han himself. Van Ness was sent to Hamilton with

and not less dark, designing, cool, and implacable than himself. Van Ness was sent to Hamilton with a copy of Cooper's printed letter and a note from Burr insisting upon "a prompt and unqualified awknowledgment or denial of the use of any expressions which would warrant Cooper's assertions."

Perfectly well acquainted both with Burr and Van Ness, and perceiving as well from Van Ness's conversation as from Burr's note a settled intention to fix a quarrel upon him, Hamilton declined any immediate answer, promising a reply in writing at his earliest convenience. In that reply he called Burr's attention to the fact that the word "despicable, however in its general signification it might imply imputations upon personal honor as to which explanations might be asked, yet, from its connection, as used in Dr. Cooper's letter, it apparently related merely to qualifications for political office, a subject, as nothing more was said about the definite statement referred to in the same letter, as to which it seemed to be admitted that no explanation was demandable. Still, Hamilton expressed a perfect readiness to avow or disavow any specific opinion which he might be charged with having uttered—but added that he ever would consent to be interrogated generally as to whether he had ever said any thing in the course of fifteen years of political competition to justify inferences which others might have misapprehenced him. "More than this," so the letter concluded, "can not fitly be expected from me, especially, it can not be reasonably expected that I shall enter into any explanations upon a basis so vague as that you have adopted. I trust, on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light. If not, I can only regret the circumstance, and must abide the consequences."

Burr's curt, rude, and offensive reply began with mitmating that Hamilton's letter was greatly deficient in that sincerity and delicacy which he professed so much to value. The epithet in question, in the common understanding of it, implied dishonor. I

in the common understanding of it, implied dishot It having been affixed to Burr's name upon Har ton's authority, he was bound to say whether he

ton's authority, he was bound to say whether he had authorized it, either directly, or by uttering expressions or opinions derogatory to Burr's honor. It was apparent from this letter, and it was subsequently distinctly stated by Van Ness, that what Burr required was a general disavowal on the part of Hamilton of any intention, in any conversation he might ever have held, to convey impressions derogatory to the honor of Burr.

Granting Burr's right to make this extraordinary inquisition into Hamilton's confidential conversations and correspondence, it would have been quite out of the question for Hamilton to make any such disavowal. His practice as a lawyer had given him full insight into Burr's swindling pocuniary transactions, and he had long regarded him, in his private as well as his political character, as a consummate tions, and he had only regarded him, in his present as well as his pointical character, as a consummate villain, as reckless and unprincipled as he was cool, audacious, and enterprising—an opinion which he had found frequent occasion to express more or less distinctly while warning his Federal friends against the arts of Burr.

Desirous, however, to deprive Burr of any possible evenue for persisting in his murderous intentions.

the arts of Burr.

Desirous, however, to deprive Burr of any possible excuse for persisting in his murderous intentions. Hamilton caused a paper to be transmitted to him, through Pendleton, a brother lawyer, who acted as his friend in this matter, to the effect that, if properly addressed—for Burr's second letter was considered too insulting to admit of a regiv—he should be willing to state that the conversation alluded to by Dr. Cooper, so far as he could recall it, was wholly in relation to politics, and sid not touch upon Burr's private character, nor should he hesitate to make an equally prempt awowal or disavowal as to any other particular and specific conversation as to which he might be questioned.

But as Burr's only object was to find a pretext for a challenge, since he never could have expected the general disavowal he demanded, this ofter was pronounced unsatisfactory and a mere evasion, and again, a second time, disavowing in the same breath the charge made against him of predetermined hostility. Burr requested Van Ness to deliver a challenge. Even after its delivers, Hamilton made a further attempt at pacific arrangement in a second paper, denying any attempt to evade, or intention to dely or insult, as had been insimuated, with particular reference to the closing paragraph of Hamilton's first letter, in Burr's observations, through Van Ness, on Hamilton's first paper. But this second paper Van Ness refused to receive, on the ground hat the challenge had been already given and accepted. It was insisted, however, on Hamilton's part, as the Federal Circuit Court was in session, in which he had many important cases, that the meeting should be pestponed till the Court was over, since he was not willing, by any act of his, to expose his clients to embarrassment, loss, or delay.

# THE DUEL

It was not at all in the spirit of the professed direlist, it was not upon any patity point of honor, that Hamilton had accepted this extraordinary challenges of the continuary challenges of the continuary challenges of the following and loved this extraordinary challenges of the continuary challenges of It was not at all in the spirit of the professed duel-"The ability to be in future useful, such was fissown statement of his motives, "whether in resisting mesched or effecting good in those crisi-ses of our pubble affairs which are likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with

rejudice in this particular."
With that candor towards his opponents by which With that candor towards his opponents by which Hammiton was ever so nobly distinguished, but of which so very seldom, indeed, did he ever experience any return, he disavowed in this paper, the last he ever wrote, any disposition to affix any odnim to Burrs conduct in this particular case. He demed feeling toward Burr any personal fil will, while he admitted that Burr might naturally be influenced against him by hearing of strong ammidversions in which he had indulged, and which as usually happens, might probably have been aggravated in the report. Those ammadversions, in some cases, pens, might probably have been aggravated in the report. Those animadversions, in some cases, much have been occasioned by insconstruction or misinformation, yet his censures had not proceeded on light grounds nor from unworthy motives. From the possibility, however, that he might have injured Burr, as we is as from his general principles and temper in relation to such affairs, he had come to the resolution which he left on record, and communicated also to his second, to withhold and throw away his first fire, and perhaps even his second, thus giving to Burr a double opportunity to pause and reflect.

giving to Burr a double opportunity to pause and respect.

The grounds of Weehawk, on the Jersey shore, opposite New-Yerk, were at that time the usual field of these single combats, then, onlinely by reason of the inflamed state of political feeling, of frequent occurrence, and very seldon ending without blood stea. The day having been fixed, and the noir appointed at seven oclook in the morning, the parties met, accompanied only by their seconds. The barre men, as well as Dr. Hosa, a, the surgeon mutually agreed upon remained, as usual, at adiatance, in order, if any tatal result should occur, not be witnesses. The parties having exchanged salutations, the seconds measured the distance of ten paces loaded the pistos made the other preliminary arrangements and placed the combatants. At the appointed signal, Burr took deliberate aim, and fred. The ball entered Hamilton's side, and as he fell his pastol too, was unconsciously discharged. Burr approach to the combatants of the parties of the combatants. astol too, was unconsciously discharged. Burra-proached him apparently somewhat moved but on the suggestion of his second, the surgeon and barge-me suggestion of his second, the sureeon and barge men aireacy approaching, he turned and hastened away. Van Ness coolly covering him from their sight by opening an umbrella. The surgeon found Hamilton half lying, half sitting on the ground, supported in the arms of his second. The pastor of death was on his face. "Doctor, he said, "this is a mortal wound," and, as if overcome by the effort of speaking, he swoomed quite away. As he was carried across the river the fresh breeze revived him, this own house being in the country, he was conveved at oxice to the bouse of a friend, where he lingered for twenty-four hours in great agony, but preserving his composure and self-command to the last.

# DEATH OF HANILTON.

The news of his death, diffused through the city, produced the greatest excitement. Even that party bostnity of which he had been so conspicuous an object was quelled for the moment. All were new wilning to admit that he was not less patriotic than able, and that in his untimely death—for he was only in his forty-eighth year—the country had suffered an irreparable loss. The general feeling expressed itself in a public ceremony, the mournin pomp of which the city had never seen equaled. A funeral oration was delivered in Trinsty Church by Gouverneur Morris, at whose side, on the platform erected. oration was delivered in Trinity Church by Gouv-erneur Morris, at whose side, on the platform erected for the speaker, stood four sons of Hamilton, between the ages of sixteen and six. Morris briefly recapstu-lated Hamilton's public services and noble virtues—

his purity of heart, his rectitude of intention, his incorruptible integrity. "I charge you to protect his fame "he added." it is all that he has left—all that these orphan children will inherit from their father. Though he was compelled to abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, never for a moment did he abandon public life, he most private and confidential conversations, the single objects of discussion were your feedom and happiness. You have seen him contending against you, and saving your dearest inferests, as it were, in spite of yourselves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. He was charged with ambition, and, wounded by imputation, he declared, in the proud independence of his soul, that he never would accept of any office infless, in a foreign war, he sheuld be called on to expose his life in defense of his country. He was ambitious only of glory but he was deeply solinitous for you. For himself he feared nothing, but he feared that had men might, by false professions, acquire your confidence, and abuse it to your ruin."

In Hamulton's death the Federalists and the country experienced a loss second only to that of Washington's severe simplicity and awe inspiring presence, but with more of warmth, variety, ornament, and grace. If the Dorne in architecture he taken as the symbol of Washington's character, Hamilton's belonged to the same grand style as developed in the Corinthian—if less impressive more winning. If we add Jay for the Ionic, we have a trio not to be matched, in fact, not to be approached in our history, if, indeed, in any other. Of earth-born his purity of heart, his rectitude of intention, his in-

developed in we add Jay for the Ionic, we have a trio not to be matched, in fact, not to be approached in our history, if, indeed, in any other. Of earth-form titles as terrible as great, now angels, and now toods and serpents, there are everywhere enough. Of the serene and benign sons of the celestial gods, how few at any time have walked the earth?

With this passage we close our extracts, which show that the present volume of the author's great work, while it has gained nothing in the seductive artifices of style, is not inferior to either of the preceding ones in vigor and historic gravity.

"NATIONAL DESTINY AND OUR COUN-TRY," by Rev. D. F. ROBERTSON. This is a Discourse, which has excited considerable attention in several churches in this city, where it has been delivered, and has also had the singular fate of being purloined, in part, by a person who borrowed the manuscript of the author, and published some portions of it in his own name. The name of this enterprising individual is not stated, the author quaintly observing of him "that he has manifested a great farling in matters of taste (not to mention things ethical) in appropriating from another that whichas in the present instance-is inferior to what he could have produced himself." For the rest, the discourse is a vehement rhetorical tirade against the influence of Frenchmen, Sunday newspapers, tradeng politicians, the subjection of the clergy to courts of "honorable women not a few," aided by four or five moneyed brethren," " an authority based on whims whines and hysterics," and other elements of cou ruption which the preacher regards as imminent American society. He has less faith, however, in proposed schemes of reorganization than in the present system with ail its abominations. He supposes that a fraternity formed on the principle of mutual guarantees, without some ecclesiastical aid, would not be of long endurance. "If in ten years dissolution did not mercifully interpose, the earth itself, if it had a mouth, would spew them beyond the Milky Way, and drop them at last into the drend Gehenna, where Communism may find no general laws to disturb and overthrow its absurdities and its abominations." Terrible

THE SEA AND THE SAILOR," by Rev. WALTER Colven, is a volume made up of the odds and ends of the author's manuscripts, dove tailed and varnished with a good deal of ingenuity by the Editor, Rev. H. T. Cheever. It comprises a collection of addresses, used in preaching in behalf of seamen, fragments of a journal of travels in France and Italy, specimens of Mr. Colton's Puipit Eloquence, Aphorisms, Laconics, and Sciect Edtorials, together with a memoir of the author. Or the whole, the edition of Mr. Colton's collected works, of which this volume is a part, leaves a pleasing impression of his talents and character. His singularly mercurial temperament, which is always displayed in his writings, might lead one to suppose that he was destitute of strength of will, or profoundness of reflection, but although these were not prominent qualities of his character, the present volume affords sufficient traces of their influence; besides ustifying the Editor's expressive allusion to his memory, as the "noble, generous and genial Walter Colton " (12mo, pp. 437. A. S. Barnes & Co.)

TW "HORAE VACINAE, a THOUGHT BOOK," by JAMES ELMES, a collection of brief, choice ex-

ish a sweet morsel to many tastes, but such intense self-consciousness, combined with a prevailing me-diocrity of nature, is to us one of the most repulsive exhibitions of human weakness. (2 vols., 12mo Haiper & Brothers

17 " TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN MEXco," by William W. Carpenter. A narrative of personal recollections by a private soldier of Gen Taylor's army in Mexico, describing a series of perlous adventures, imprisonments, escapes, and other incidents of military life, with considerable vivacity. Some of the sketches of society in Mexico are amusing as well as lively, though the author has evident ly not much skill in the craft of book-making. 12mo pp. 200. Harper & Brothers.)

THE EARLY LIFE AND FIRST CAM-PAIGNS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE," by BEN. PERLEY Pocks.-The commencement of a Life of Napoleon aiming to steer clear of the enthusiastic flattery of their ideal by the French, and of the indiscriminate vituperation of the enemy of their country by the British. It promises to prove an interesting piece of biography, and we trust the author will receive encouragement to complete his plan.

TE "ENGLISH SPELLER," by DAVID Price is a new edition of a popular manual, claiming the advantages of an improved arrangement of the alphabet, of the elementary sounds, a convement sequence of the lessons, adapted to the profielency of the rural, and an unusually large variety of words. The volume is well printed, and illustrated with neat cuts. (Kiggins & Kellog.)

THE NORTH AMERICAN PRACTICAL School Arthugric," revised by David Paice. abounds in questions of a practiacl business nature and shows both experience and skill in its preparation. Huntington & Savage

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED HORSE. - A tel-PAATH OF A CELESKALES HORSE.—A (ci-erraphic dispatch from Columbia, Ohio, to the Ed-nor of The Clessiand Heraid, says that the celebrated trotting horse known as the Gilmore Colt, died on saturday evening of the lock-jaw, at Barton & Ort-man's Four-mile Course. He was valued at \$2,500, and was insured for \$1,200. "He was in training for the Capital City course races, to come off at the time of the State Fair."

Non-Interference. - The New-Orleans Prayme contains a statement from Mexico to the effect that President Arista, a short time since, asked the British Minister what ad the British Government would afford to Mexico in case the United States should declare war against her for annulling the Tehonatepee grant. The Minister is reported to have said that his Government would take no part in any charge that might arise between the have said that his Government would take no part i any quarrel that might arise between the two Gos

TF HENRY CLAY has returned from Blue

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE. MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1851. Four o'clock. Tuesday afternoon, found but a small number of the members of the Board on the ground, owing to the delay of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which, with the accustomed morality of the rail, subtracted three hours from the precious time of upwards of four hundred people, whom it un dertook by its professions, to deliver safe in Portland at 5 o'clock. A gaunt hungry little locomotive was sidering that it was loaded down with Doctors of Divinity, and the soundest kind of orthodoxy.) to have given ample business to two or three like it. falling behind time, they were obliged to stop three times out of place to wait for trains; so that before the bills of Portland were visible in the mild light of the beautiful moon, there was any quantity of decided opinions expressed respecting the enterprise and henor of Yankee railroad companies.

As Dr. Ripple, of Pittsburg, had got half through his introduction, the Church underwent a sudden repletion, like an omnibus in time of an unexpected shower the train had arrived, and the members, four hundred strong, were pushing their way across the threshold. Dr. Riddle is a small, nervous man, with a light but very musical voice, and a rapid but ex ceedingly varied utterance. His sermon was spirited. rather than profound, exhortatory and rhapsodical, yet very interesting, and abounding in elaborate rhet orical flights. It is to be published, but can hardly read as well as it sounded for the unction of manper, and excitement of a large auditory, amazingly helped out its logic and power.

On Wednesday morning, the opening prayer was made by Dr. DEWITT, of New-York. The Secretaries. Doctors Anderson and Treat, completed the reading of the Annual Report, which was begun at the Tuesday afternoon's session.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BOARD This morning a concise and interesting view of the operations of the Society during the year, and of the endition and history of its enterprise, was presented by the Secretaries. The facts and statistics contained in this syllabus are of sufficient general interest

to justify an abstract of its principal points. How Department of comparison points are members have seed during the year, viz Rev. Caivin Chapin, D. D., of Westheld, C., Rev. David Porter, D. D., Catskill, N. Y. Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., and D. W. C. Oliphant, Esq., New-York City. Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., died provious to the meeting of the last Board, but the fact was not known in scason to be inserted in the last Report. The whole tember of comparise members who have The whole number of corporate members who have deceased, is now 83, and the whole number of surviving members, 175. Six ordained missionaries, and three assistant missionaries, have also been removed

female assistant missionaries, in all 16 persons, have been sent to different missions under the care of the Board, viz 4 to South Africa, 2 to the Armenians, 2 to the Nestorians, 1 to Syris, 2 to the Gaboon, 2 to Ahmednuggur, and 3 to the Choctaws. There have been published of The Missionary Heruid, 210,000 copies, making a monthly average of

17.500. Of The Journal of Missions, 502,000 copies, being a monthly average of 41.834. Of The Youth's Day-Spring, 666,000 copies, which make a monthly ave-The whole number of comes of the three monthly

publications of the Board, issued during the last financial year, is 1,378,000, being 371,000 more than the previous year, and making a monthly distribution of more than 14,000.

Of the Annual Report, 5,000 copies were printed, Dr. Storrs's Sermon, 3,000 of different Fracts, 31,750 copies, of Maps and Hiustrations, 1,500 making a much larger amount of printed matter than has ever before been issued by the Board in any one

The receipts of the Board for the year ending July 31st, were, from all sources, \$274,962 21, which is an advance on the previous year, of \$23,35 69. But as the legacies were \$3,000 less than the previous year, the actual advance in donations alone, has been \$56,682 47.

expenditures during the same period, have been \$281,530 56, being greater than the receipts the sum of \$2,928 35, which, added to the exist debt, makes the present indebtedness to be \$13,995 debt, makes the present indebtedness to be \$43,999-40.

The Missions—Mr. Bryani, a missionary of great excellence among the Zuius, died on the 22st December. He hadiong been in declining health. Three missionaries and their wives have joined this mission during the year. At name of the stations there are churches, to which 36 new members were added.

A missionary and his wife and a missionary physician have proceeded to the Gaboon. Africa, since the last annual meeting and Mr. Walker and Mr. Preston are now only waiting for an opportunity to return thither. The Gaboon still proves to be one of the healthnest parts of the western coast.

turn thather. The Gaboon still proves to be one of the healthest parts of the western coast.

Dr. King continues to preach as usual at Athens.
About 12.40 copies of Scriptures, school-books, and rengious tracts were distributed.

The hoard has two missions to the Jews, one at Samme and one at Constantinopic, three missiona-ries, three female assistant missionaries, one native teiper. Total, 7. The Kabbinical Jews in Salonica

In Syna, the Board of the Syna, one a Physician, one Finsecian, one Frinter, eleven female Assistant Missionaries, two native Preachers, two native helpers. Total, 74. The only Church yet organized in the Mission, is at Beirot. Another is about being formed

The Assyrian Mission embraces two Sations—at
Mosel and Darnekr, two Missionaries, one female
Assistant Missionary, three native heipers. Total, 6.
The Mission to the Nestonans has three Stations Assistant Mission of the Nestorians has three Stations for Mission to the Nestorians has three Stations for Missionaries—one a Physician, one Printer, innerended Assistant Missionaries, five native Preachers, eight native helpers. Total, 29. A plan has been divised for speedly evangebizing the 6,009 Mountain Assorians in Koordistan, should such be the divine with it involves the establishment of a new station at Grown. To miles westward of Oromiah, and an annuous addition to the expenses of the Mission of about \$4,000. It is remarkable how the mountains have been opened, and no modern Mission farmishes a hoay of evangelists quite equal to the Nestorian.—It is by means of such the work is to be cauchy done, and they will be superintended from Gawa. Several interesting tours were made into the moustains.—The Schinbary for the males has \$4 scholars, and that for females 30 and 45 free village Schools sontain 50 appris. Both Seminances have been blessed, as heretclore, with a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Spirit.
The Rembay Mission has three Stations : five Mis-

The Bombay Mission has three Stations five Missionaries, four female Assistant Missionaries, two native helpers. Total 11. The printing at this Station smouths to 13.744,000 pages.

In the Ahmedauggur Mission are three Stations and three out Stations, six Missionaries, ix female Assistant Missionaries, two native Preachers, twelve native helpers. Total, 26.

Not far from a thousand children are under instruction. Nine persons were admitted to churches, which now contain 125 members.

In Madras there are 5 stations, 4 missionaries (one a physician), 1 printer, 4 female assistant missionaries, 10 native helpers—total, 19. Ten hopefully cub-seried natives have been added to this caurch. The vehools contain nearly 600 papils, and more than two-thirds of the expense is borne by English resocents.

Madura the Board has 9 stations and 2 out-stais, 10 mis-sonaries, 1 physician, 19 female assis-missionaries, 17 native assistants, not includin cutechasts and readers connected with villag gregations—total, 38. A new church has ber and micromaries, It native assistants, not methodic 3t cutechasts and readers connected with village congregations—total, 38. A new church has been organized at Periacooloum, making sine churches in the mission. Forty were added the last year, and the present number of members is 235. The different members of the mission made preaching visits to 235 villages, and to some of them frequently. The village congregations are 71, with 2.47 registered members, 34 schools and 712 schoolars. The whole number of free schools supported by the mission is 75, with 1.253 schoolars. There is a semimary, containing 28 schoolars. There is a semimary, containing 28 schoolars. There is a semimary containing 28 schoolars. There is a semimary containing 18 schoolars. There is a semimary containing 18 schoolars, it missionarces, 1 made assistant missionary, 1 physician, 1 printer, 10 female assistant missionary, 1 physician, 1 printer, 10 female assistant missionaries, 2 native preachers, 22 native helpers—botal, 57. The churches contain 25 members 13 were added during the year. The 75 free schools supported by the mission contain about 2.500 pupils, more than half of whose teachers are church members. In abdition to these, there are 15 English schools, with 500 pupils, hearly all taught by educated and professedly plous native teachers. The assumary at Batthootta contains 10s schoolars. The issues from the press were 6.227.800 pages.

Eastern Asia—The Borneo Mission belongs to the Reformed Butch Church, and has one station and two missionaries.

nd two missionaries.
At Capton, there are one station : two Missionaries,

one a Physician-two male Assistant Missionaries, a very general favor toward Christianity, if not an male Assistant Missionaries, 2 native helpers

total, 9.
At Amoy, there are two station two Missionaries, two female Assistant Missionaries, one native
helper. Total 5.
At Fuh Chau there are also one station, five Missionaries, five female Assistant Missionaries. Total,

The Sandwich Islands Mission has long been one of the most interesting and favorite stations of this Society. It has nureteen stations and three out-stations I wenty-five Missionaries one a Pysician—three physicians, six male Assistant Missionaries, three hastors and five licensed Preachers. Total, T. Somewhat more than one-third of the members of this Mission are now supported by the native Churches, of which they are pastors. The whole expenditure at the Islands for schools, in the year 1500, was \$43,146. \$32,000 of this was paid by the Government, and more than one-half of the remaining \$11,000 was paid by the Board, and the residue by voluntary effort. The number of common schools was 543, and the number of pupils, 15,30s. There are a dozen or more select schools, with five or six hindred punis. Two of these schools are supported by the Board. The whole number belonging to the Missionary Churches in July, 1830, was 21,38. The number received from the beginning was 38,206.

Among the North American Indians the Board has several missions. In Oregon are two missionaries, two female assistant missionaries—total 4. Among The Sandwich Islands Mission has long been one

several missions. In Oregon are two missionaries two female assistant missionaries—total 4. Among the Choctaws, are seven stations one out station, five missionaries, one livensed preacher, five male and nineteen female assistant missionaries, one na-tive preacher, two native assistants—tetal 33. The churches have received large accessions, as in past years. The present number of church members is 1,211, of whom 156 were admitted last year. The five boarding schools—four for girls and one for boys—have had their usual prosperity. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 182. The Chero-kees are also making advances in civilization. The present number of communicants in the churches is 225 of these, eleven have been admitted to the church within the last year.

Among the Dakotas, are six stations, six mission-arite—one a physician, three male and eleven female

Among the Dakotas, are six stations, six mission-aries—one a physician, three male and eleven female assistant missionaries—total, 20. Schools have been taught at four of the stations, with more or less suc-cess, the whole number of the pupils having been about 150, and the average attendance not far from sixty. An English and Dakota newspaper, called The Dakota Priend, commenced under the auspices of the mission, has excited some interest. Among the Ojabwas are two stations, two missiona-ries, one male and four female assistant missionaries.

Among the Uj.Dwas are two stations, two missionaries, one made and four female assistant missionaries, one native helper-total, eight. Among the New-York Indians, five stations, five missionaries, one mative helper-total 23.

GENERAL REVIEW.

1.—The Musical

Number of Missions. Number of Stations. Number of Out-Stations. Number of ordained Missi Maries (& Being Physicians). Number of Locatiates. Number of Physicians not ordained Number of other Male Associants. this country.

Number of Native Plastors.

Number of other Native Preachers.

Number of other Native Preachers.

Whose number of Native Associates
Whose number of Native Associates
Whose number of laborers connected
and with the Misson. Number of Printing Establishments.

Pages printed last year.

Pages printed from the beginning...

4—The Charches. Number of Churches
Number of Church Members
Added during the year
3 - Educational Departmen

Number of Seminaries

Number of other Box ding Schools

Number of Free Schools, (437 supported by Hawaran (severment.)

Number of Pupils in the Seminaries, (64

231 Number of Papils in the Boarding-Schools Number of Pupils in the Free Schools, 22.334 Number of Pupils in all the Schools, 22 JH

This completed, Dr. ANDERSON, the principal Sec.

retary, read a paper from the Executive of this Society, who are called the Prudential Committee. and consist of the three Secretaries, and some five Boston gentlemen, lay and clerical. This paper was occupied with a description of the Reformation among the Armenian people of Turkey. It stated that a great awakening had grown out of the teachings and labors of the Missionaries there, which had already resulted in the formation of some thirteen Protestant (i. e. Protestal as against the established Greek Church of the Armenians) Churches, and ex-tensively agitated the whole people. There are sev-eral important points where a decided religious le-functor-exists and where converts are multiputed. In some of these places no Missionary has ever re-In some of these places no Missionary has ever resided, the spirit of inquiry would seem to have been excited by the few Tracts and Bisies inat have been put in circulation. The paper, after giving a comprehensive view of the state of things in Turkey, concluded by proposing to send a resinforcement of twelve Missionaires to that Mission, involving an annual expenditure of scary thousand dollars, some \$15,000 more per year, than is now expended on that field. Yet as it was impossible to subtract this sum from the sums expended on other fields, the question really resolved itself into this, whether the resources of the Board could be increased this amount in time to come.

ejened so widely, that there was a call for vasily more than they could do. He had come to this country to urge a re-aforcement to the mission. He desired to be sent back to that field, and to take with him twelve sons and twelve daughters of the Church not to nurse him when sick, or bury him when dead, but to labor with him in gathering the rejening. He. Dr. Benas, of Troy, expressed himself surplised at the revelations that had been made. He was not at all aware of the extent of the reformation, and could not doubt the call cow made for extents. was not at all aware of the extent of the reformation, and could not doubt the call now made for extra later and exertion would be met. Such an opening will be occupied by somebody, and though no sectorian be confessed he hoped it might be occupied by themselves.

This strain of remark was continued in an antimuted manner by Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Thica, who had no fears about getting into debt. He thought there was much more danger in not doing enough than of attempting te do too much.

Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Marblehead, having just returned from a visit to Constantinopie, confirmed

returned from a visit to Constantinopie, confirmed the representations of Dr. Anderson and the missionaries respecting the character and extent of the religious movement among the Armenians. He also paid a high compliment to the laboriousness, windom and success of the missionaries there, and thought

and success of the missionaries there, and thought that the posture of things in that country would justify the foard in greatly enlarging their operations, even if it were necessary to abandon some of its other stations. The discussion was here arrested by the dinner hour, having excited a lively interest.

Wednesday afternion was occupied with two other classorate papers from the Frindential Committee on read by Rev. Mr Thank, one of the Corresponding Secretaries, on the Essentially Progressive Nature of the Missionary Work. The paper first argued anstractly, from the nature of the case, that every successful mission must grow and become more and more expensive. In this respect, a mission resembled a child. Its industry is comparatively inexicative, as it advances in years new wants arise, and new expenditures become necessary, which go on increasing till the point where he becomes self-supro ting. It was a proof that the missions were need to successful, if they become expensive. The paper then brought in review the several

suprotting. It was a proof that the missions were was lie sated and successful, if they become expensive. The paper then brought in review the several manchery broks occupied by the Board, and showed that while a few of them do not require any immediate colarization, most of them did. The missions in linear were suffering much for want of reconforcement. The openings are so many and so inviging that the missionaries are distracted and overworked by the most tude of their cairs. Twenty more missionaries might be advantageously employed in that field. The Sandwich Island mission is rapidly becoming self-subscribing but other womands in the Paconing self-subscribing but other womands in the Pa-

by the molithone of their cast. I wenty more missionaires ingit be advantageously employed in that field. The sandwich Island mission is rapidly becoming self-supporting but other islands in the Pachic are becoming theaters of missionary labor, so that the Facilic was likely to make as great a demand on the charity of the American Churches in time to come as in time past. The Armenian mismors in Turkey and the Nestorians are in a critical state, and must be immediately enlarged. The paper concluded by laying down several axioms of missionary science, as the result of experience. The resulting of his paper was followed by a speech from Rev. Mr. Tract, of the India Mission, whose drut was to imistrate what had been said respecting the wants of India. Whole wildness will often send deputations to the missionaries, beseeching them to establish a school, or open a preaching-station. Mr. T. and the such was the general desire for English education, that if they had the means they could immediately have the charge of nine-tenths of all the children of India. There are many concurring causes to help on the introduction of Christianity in that country. The people have a tradition, to which they give implicit finith, that their religion is to be suppassed by a new religion from the West. R is not unexpension to bear pagan parents say, that though they should be hearlien, their children would become Christians. Mr. T. went our volubly narrating facts which would seem to indicate the existence of

actual desire for it.

Another paper from the Prudential Commune was read by Ir. Poskow, the taird Secretary, on the Responsibility of Postors. It was a long document very verbose, but bearing down with considerable force upon the pastors of churches, in reference to their responsibility. In order to excite any generator adequate liberality on the part of the churches there things were necessary—information on the subject of Missions, an enforcement of personal durand an active and systematic provision for contributions. All these were whelly at the disposal and it the hands of pasiors. They could do more that agents, and if they neglected it, it would not be done at all. di. ev. Mr. Kiax, of Boston, promptly responded to

Board. Year after year was this dispreportion at means and wants, which sometimes made him fear that the churches are getting tired of the missionary work. But his mind had received a great relief to day. He began to see that debt means success and progress, that it is the natural consequence of our growth. If we did nothing we should o'we nothing. Why should the alea of choargement and increase of expenditure ingline in as 1 suppose we were a railroad company, organized years ago, in the day of small things, now if our Superintendent should say to us, centlemen, your station-house is too see. expenditure framen is. Suppose we were aralinoal company, organized years ago, in the day of small things, now if our Superintendent should say to us, "Gentlemen, your station-house is too sinal, you must have a new double-track and the Trail, and a larger locometive, your business expands so tast and stretches to far, that your present scale of outlay a altogether madequate, you must put your hunds in your poscies and down with the dust," should we think of highling about the expense, or groan if this enhancement should involve us in difficulty or dought have the special should be enhanced in the enhancement should involve us in difficulty or dought submit to the required sacrifice. This is precisely our position. Our missions have outgrown our fermer preparations, indivendents should nearly submit to the required sacrifice. This is precisely our position. Our missions have outgrown our fermer preparations, indivendents share a very admissed strain, and expressed hunself ready to authorize the Board to go forward.

Rev. Dr. Cox followed in the same key. He represented a pretty harge territory, already the Pentopolis of the New World, and destined to be as Decapolis, for New York is the center of the ward, and he thought that in reference to its liberality is this cause, it might take the name of that display and he thought that dismitted of indefinite culture, and he thought the Board would display a wise businedry to give it a little more attention. Since the death of Amistering—arms of exercises of the search of the ward, there the Doctor's rhapsody was suddenly arressed.

he thought the Board would display a wise hisbandry to give it a little more attention. Since the death of Amistrony—lightly of research it was not characteristic that his Latinum to the Amistrony—lightly was suddenly or except by a whisper from one of the Socretaries that his Latinum to the Amistrony of the Socretaries that his latinum that had been pretty freely used—was a little og of place—he recovered, nowever, with the remark that he preferred to be guided by his own laste.

As to the ability of the churches to meet those angumented demands upon her charity and faith, he could say for his own people, that they never yet found fault with the frequency or magnitude of his draft upon them. He taught his people, that, in this matter of giving, the obligation was on the other side—the boot on the other leg, that they were the games, rather than the Board, by what they gave. He had a good mind to repeat to them a portion of the exordrather than the Board, by what they gave—the had a good mind to repeat to them a portion of the exonly um of his last missionary sermon—not the whole of it, for he had the reputation of making rather long ones, often disfiguring the symmetry of his architecture by making the vestibule larger than the temple. He preached then from a glorious text at least, and the burden of his argument was that giving was a privilege rather than a duty.

Dr. C. rambled on in his animated, discursive manner, for some time, frequently exciting a roar of laughter by his eccentricities or his wit. He does not always help on the business of a meeting, but, at a hot day and a crowded house, his effervescing style and happy turns are as good as a glass of sodi-water.

Dr. Angensos immediately rose after Dr. C., apparently for the purpose of ironing out the wrinkler that his wit had provoked. He reminded the house that their business was to answer the questions of that their distincts was an answer the question of the Princhestal Committee, and that was sober business. He expressed a desire to how from the representatives of the churches, whether they were willing to come up to the mark, and be responsible for the extra \$25,000 which the proposed enlarge-

ment would demand
Rev. Dr. Taxton, of the Dutch Church in Bergen,
N. J., in an affective speech expressed himself confident that the churches were ready for an enlargement.

dent that the churches were ready for an enlargement. He knew the difficulties of increasing the liberality of his people, and it must be acknowledged that his rich, plethoric people would be apt to help him in this experience, but he believed that there was a susceptibility which only needed the electric bouch of the great truths connected with the world's moral wants, to yield an abundant supply.

Rev. Mr. Palavia, of the new Congregational Church in Albany, also was willing to pletige has people to the necessary advance.

Rev. Dr. Anaxis of New-York, in a long and ammated address, explained and justified these periodical enlargements. The missions of this floorid are composed of growing materials. It will be remembered that the Andover Seminary was founded in 1819, and this Board formed in 1810, almost soundanceusly. Ever since that period the Board has been supplied with men from that Seminary where the thoroughness of the ological training is acquired that no school in the world furnishes the equal of. They are men of culture—the men to have infla-They are men of culture—the men to have inflaence any where—the very men to influence your Sir Stratford Camings, and your diplomats everywhere—the men to advance science and enrich the literature of the world by their explorations. Such men must do something, and the cause they embark in most advance.

in must advance.

The memory of the deceased Missionaries also, is The memory of the deceased Missionaries also, is an element of progress and power. Dr. A. paid a glowing culopy to Harriet Newell, and other aussionaries who are dead, and after a variety of remarks, added his pledge to do all he could to aid the Board in making the proposed advance.

Similar encouragements were given in short pathy addresses, by Rev. Mr. Dervield, of Bloomheld, N.J., Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Newark, Rev. Mr. Taylon, of R. I. Rev. Dr. Dewitt of N.Y., and others—extending the meeting to the very verge of the nour for lea.

On Wednesday evening there were three meetings

I. Rev Dr. Dr. Witt, of N. Y., and others—extensing the meeting to the very verge of the nout for tea. On Wednesday evening there were three meetings in the three Orthodox Churches. At the First (Dr. Chickering's.) addresses were made by Res Mr. Prinspos, of the Gaboon Mission in Africa; Rev. Mr. Rallanting, of the Ahmednuggur Mission in India, and Rev. Albert Barnis, of Philadelphia. At the Second, (Dr. Carruthers') addresses were made by Rev. William Goodski, and Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Constantinople Mission. Rev. Mr. Hotsingford, of the Cevion Mission was expected to Strak, but did not for want of time. At the Third, (lev. Dr. Dwights, a sch. of President Dwight), addresses were made by flev. Dr. Stown, of Bowdon College, Rev. Mr. Kirak, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Tracv., of the Madura Mission.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, it should be stated, there was a public meeting in the Second Parish Church at the same time of the meeting in the First Church at which Mr. Goodskii, Mr. Bythodess, a feturned missionary, and Rev. Mr. Bythodess, a feturned missionary from the Cherokees, male addresses. On the whole, the time was pretty well taken up.

#### Fugitive Slave Case near Lancaster, Pa.-Terrible Riot and Loss of Life. From The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday morning

We have a report from Lancaster, to the effect that a serious riot occurred yesterday at Christians, about 15 miles from the former place, in consequence of the airest of an alledged fugitive slave. Two men are reported to have been killed, one mortally wounded and two are missing, supposed to have been killed. One of the party is said to be an officer from Philadelphia.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have the

following additional particulars, through the polite-ness of Mr. Paul Hamilton, Conductor of the Penaania Railroad appears that Mr. Gorsuch, the owner of two fa-

It appears that Mr. Gorsich, the owner or give slaves from Battmore County, accompanied by his two sons, the Deputy United States Marshal, from Battmore, two United States officers from this city, and several policemen, also from this city, proceeded, on Wednesday evening, to Christiana, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of

21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugilities.

After a consultation between the officers, it was deemed in expedient to make the arrest until yesterday norning. From the best reports we learn that the colored population in the vicinity, having been informed of the nature of the visit of the officers to the chiefs the chief of the side of the officers to the chief of the chief of the side of the officers the stondard of the property of the chief of the purpose.

several leading Abolitionists as to what course they should pursue.

The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground Accordingly, about 50 negroes assembled, with guns, &x., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and cornfields. The signal of attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn.

When the officers came upon the party, they were sorrounded on all sides, and a deadly fre poured upon them by the negroes. At the first are, Mr. Gorsuch, an elderly gentleman, and the owner of the fugitive slaves, was instantly killed, one of his sons meristly wounded. Another of the party, said to be a United States Deputy officer from Baltimore, was also much hint.

A Phinadelphia officer was fired at five times and massed. He was in the minist of the fight at the time. At the time the 3 o'clock train passed through Caristians, they were holding an inquest on the body of Mr. Gorsuch.

The younded Baltimore, officer was no Columbia.

Mr. Gorsuch.

The wounded Baltimore officer was in Columbia
when the line came through, waiting for the cars to

fork. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense. The information to the fugitive slaves that the master and the officers were after them, is believed have been given by two negroes from Philadelin, who dogged the pursuing party to Christiana A relegraph dispaten was received at the office of Marshal of Police, dated at Lancaser, asing a officers might be sent to West Philadelphia is ercept the murderers, who had fied in the sea

The line arrived at five, and the dispatch did makes the police office until a quarter past five, and five gave no description of the anspected parties.

The Marshal telegraphed back for a description,